Stream Segment 16-34-01



## DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

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7272 Cleanwater Lane, Olympia. Washington 98504

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M E M O R A N D U M April 3, 1979

To:

Claude Sappington

From:

Bill Yake

Subject:

Toxic Substances: Analytical Results of Samples from Palouse

Producers (Colfax) Drainage Ditch and Fish Collected from the

Palouse River at Hooper

Water and sediment samples were collected from the Palouse Producers' agricultural chemicals distribution site on September 11, 1978. This site is located on the south bank of the Palouse River in west Colfax, Washington. A drainage ditch drains the equipment storage yard (Figure 1) and routes this flow to the Palouse River by way of a culvert located on the south stream bank.

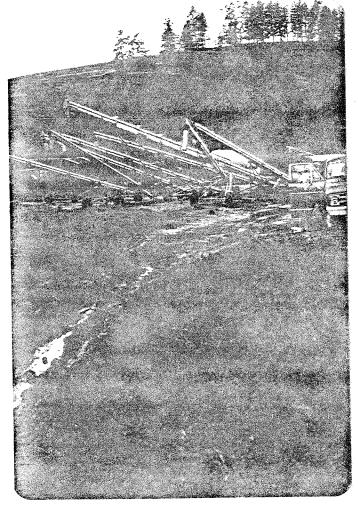


Figure 1 - Equipment Storage and Drainage Ditch - Palouse Producers

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One-quart sediment samples were collected from the bottom and side of the ditch. At the time of collection, water was standing in the ditch. A quart sample of this standing water was also collected. These three samples were shipped on ice to USEPA Region X laboratories in Seattle. The results of these analyses are given in Table 1.

On September 27, 1978, fish samples were collected from the Palouse River at Hooper, Washington (DOE/USGS cooperative station 34A070). Three largescale suckers (Catostomus macrocheilus) 16-1/2 to 18-1/2 inches long were collected and shipped to USGS laboratories in Denver for analysis. Whole fish and liver tissues were analyzed for a range of chlorinated pesticides. Whole fish and gill tissues were analyzed for six trace metals. These results are also given in Table 1.

Table I summarizes all analytical results and, where information is available, compares these results with "guidepost" values. Based on these values, it appears that the drainage ditch is contaminated with several herbicides which are toxic to fish (specifically; 2,4-D; dinitros-butylphenol; and bromoxynil). In addition, a relatively high concentration (8.2  $\mu$ g/l) of toxaphene (a chlorinated hydrocarbon) was detected in the water standing in the ditch. By comparison, a 96-hour TLM of 7.8  $\mu$ g/l is reported for the three-spine stickleback (Gasterosteus aculeatus).

In addition to the contaminants found in sediment and water samples, the presence of a drainage ditch leading directly from Palouse Producers to the Palouse River substantially increases the possiblity of fertilizer, herbicide, or pesticide residues or spills reaching the river, particularly during periods of high runoff.

The results of the fish tissue analyses provide perhaps our first background data on toxic substances in this drainage. Based on this preliminary data, the residue of greatest concern appears to be hexachlorobenzene which was found in concentrations higher than 75% of samples collected primarily in the midwest. Other toxics which approached 75% levels were dieldrin, DDT and its degradation products, and chromium. The only other material isolated which may be of concern is methoxychlor. No comparative values were found to assess the residual methoxychlor concentration.

Hopefully, this information will aid you in formulating an alternative to Palouse Producers' drainage ditch and assessing toxics in the Palouse River crainage.

BY:cp

USEPA, no date. Effects of Pesticides in Water, a Report to the States.

Anon., 1978. STORET Maps, Fish Tissue Levels for 29 Priority Pollutants, Handout to Standing Work Group, USEPA Basic Water Monitoring Program.

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 A method for pentachlorihenol in fish tissue is not yet available.